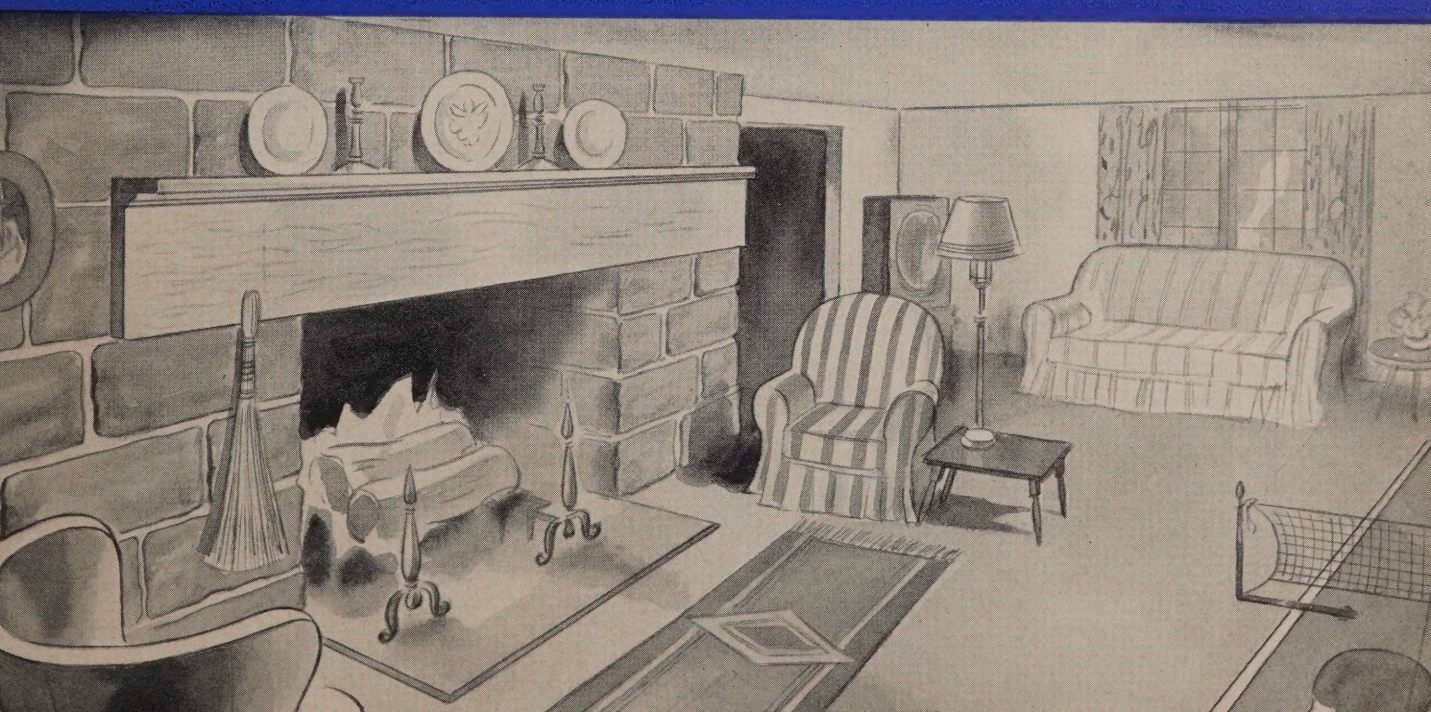
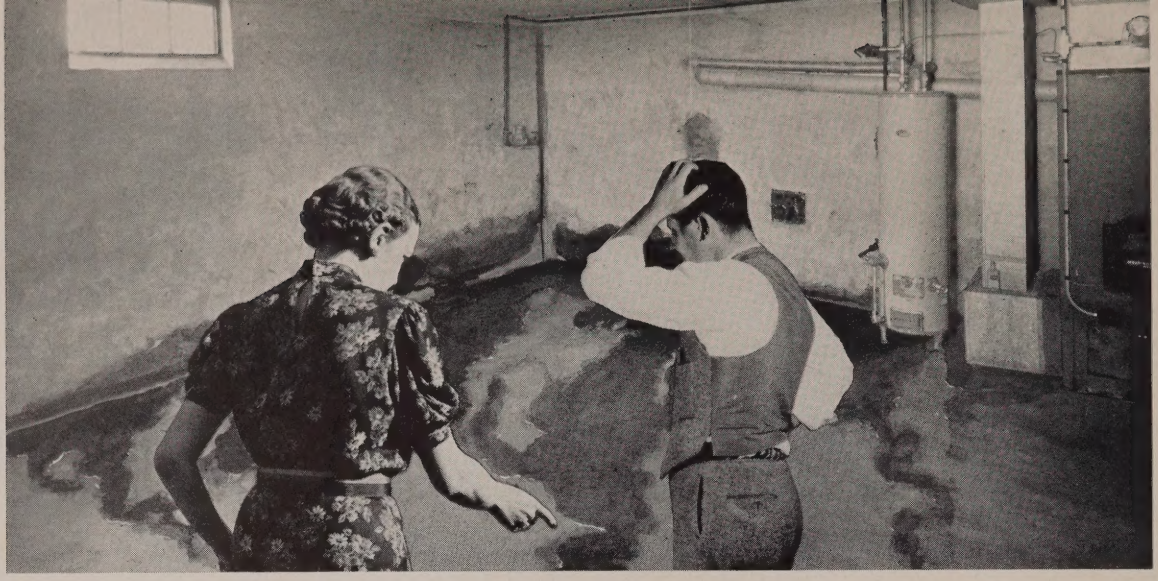
HOW TO MAKE
BASEMENTS
dry and beautiful





So Your Basement's *damp*

Damp basements are discouraging but not incurable. With a judicious expenditure of a little money and effort, you can turn that damp, disagreeable basement into a dry, beautiful and liveable part of the house.

But before we tell you how to make your basement dry, let's investigate some of the causes of damp basements. One of the most common causes of water entering basements is the grading of the lot so that it slopes down toward the house. During heavy rains gutters overflow, surface water runs toward the foundation, soaks down along side the basement wall and seeps through porous areas in the wall, cracks or joints, finding its way into the basement. Another cause of damp basements is ground water at or above the level of the basement floor exerting a hydrostatic pressure on the foundation and forcing its way through the wall. Faulty plumbing, backing up of sewers and leaky refrigerator drains all may be sources of dampness in the basement.

Don't Mistake Sweating for Leaking

Sometimes home owners mistake sweating or condensation in a basement for dampness caused by leaking walls. In summer warm, moist air coming in contact with cooler basement walls or water pipes causes the moisture in the air to condense. In such cases the walls become damp and water drips from the pipes. Condensation can be avoided by better ventilation in the basement or by the use of fans to circulate the air.

If your basement is damp due to ground water under pressure or seepage after heavy rains, it needs a waterproofing treatment. This means that you may have to employ a contractor to correct this trouble. Before talking to your contractor, read the following pages carefully so that you know

what must be done to secure a dry basement.

MILD CASES OF DAMPNESS: If your basement is what we would term a mild case, that is, if just a little dampness oozes through the wall, there is a possibility you can avoid expense and work by the following treatment. Secure some Medusa Portland Cement Paint from your dealer. Mix it according to directions, then scrub the paint into the wall with a scrubbing brush, when the water is not coming through, so that it fills all tiny crevices and pores. After it has been properly hardened by spraying several times, a second coat is applied with a brush. These two coats of Medusa Portland Cement Paint in many mild cases will seal out the dampness. Medusa Paint also makes a beautiful, decorative finish on the basement wall. However, if there is any appreciable amount of water coming through the wall, this cement paint treatment is of no value. No film is capable of excluding water under pressure. Even if unsuccessful, the application of the cement paint treatment does no harm so far as further treatments are concerned.

In severe cases of dampness, a plaster coat containing Medusa Waterproofing must be used on the inside walls and a floor topping of the same material on the floor.

MEDUSA WATERPROOFING: There are three forms of Medusa Waterproofings. This first is Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement—a cement with waterproofing ground in it at the mill. When this material is not available, Medusa Concentrated Waterproofing Paste or Waterproofing Powder is added to regular Portland cement and aggregate in making the plaster coats and topping.

HOW MEDUSA WATERPROOFING STOPS DAMPNESS: Medusa Waterproofings form a waterproofed lining in the pores of the plaster or floor topping. This waterproofing lasts a lifetime and repels all water. Water cannot possibly pass through a plaster coat, a concrete or a mortar that is made with these Medusa Waterproofings and properly applied. They have been used for 34 years and have proved successful. On the following two pages are directions for waterproofing existing basements when dampness cannot be overcome by other means.

Directions For Waterpro

Materials

PROPORTIONS:

PLASTER: The cement plaster shall be composed of one (1) part of Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement and two and a half (2½) parts of sand.

FLOOR TOPPING: Floor topping shall be composed of one (1) part Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement, one (1) part of sand and two (2) parts fine gravel or stone, ¼″—⅜″ in size.

WATERPROOFING:

If Medusa Waterproofed Gray Portland Cement is not available, use Medusa Waterproofing (either powder or paste) to waterproof the portland cement employed. Follow the simple directions on the container.

SAND: Shall be clean, sharp and free from clay, loam, vegetable or other injurious matter and all pass a ⅛″ sieve.

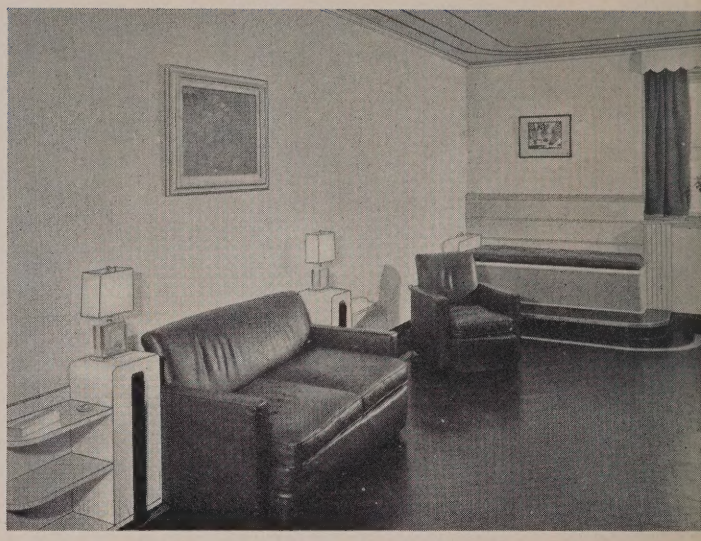
MIXING: Use materials as heretofore specified, mix the waterproofed cement plaster to a stiff, workable consistency, adding the water slowly, using the minimum volume of water necessary to give a plastic mix.

Preparation of Surface

ON OLD CONCRETE OR CEMENT PLASTER:

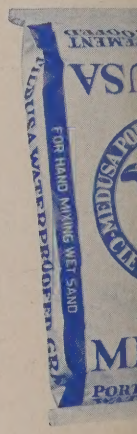
The old surface shall be mechanically roughened or hacked by means of a stone mason's hammer, drills or similar tools, exposing the matrix of the concrete and leaving ¼″ to ⅜″ deep holes every 2″ to 3″, so as to provide a better bond for the cement plaster.

Remove all loosened pieces and apply freely to the cleaned area a solution of one (1) part Muriatic Acid to ten (10) parts of water, using a fibre or acid brush. Allow



the acid solution to remain until the acid exhausts itself, approximately ten minutes.

Wash the surface with water from a hose, being careful to remove all of the acid solution. Go over the walls with a stiff wire brush, or where available, compressed air or steam may be used and remove any remaining loose pieces or particles. All dirt, grease, oil, paint or efflorescence must be removed.



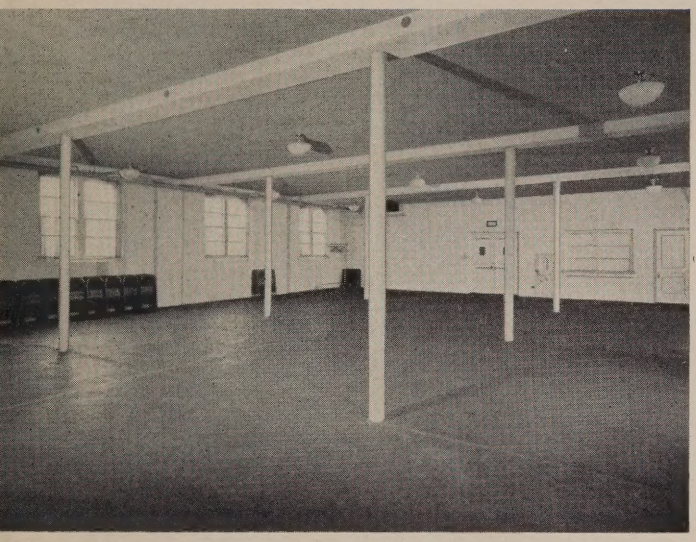
ON BRICK, CONCRETE BLOCKS OR MASONRY:

Mortar joints shall be raked out to a depth of ½″ to ¾″ and all old and loose mortar removed. This is absolutely necessary in order to give good key for the plaster. All dirt, grease, oil paint or efflorescence must be removed.

Application of Waterproofed Cement Plaster

Spray the entire surface with water to prevent the surface from absorbing water

fing Existing Basements



from the cement plaster before the cement has had time to harden.

Mix Medusa Portland Cement and water to a creamy consistency and apply with a fibre brush to the cleaned surface, brushing the grout thoroughly into the concrete, immediately before applying first plaster coat.

Apply the first coat of plaster 3/8" thick, trowelling the plaster well into the surface so as to secure a proper bond.

Scratch the first coat with a "scratcher". Do not use nails or trowels, nor scratch too deep.

As soon as the first coat has set hard enough, spray with water and apply the second coat 3/8" thick, trowelling the plaster with sufficient pressure to obtain maximum density and to close all surface pores, leaving a tight, close-grained finish.

Where waterproofed cement topping is to be applied to the floor, cut second coat of plaster off 6" above the finished floor line.

Application of Waterproofed Floor Topping

After the walls have been plastered, prepare the surface of floors, including the 6" base at the walls in the same manner as walls. (See Preparation of Surface).

Have floors cleaned, sprayed with water and apply grout as described above; use care to prevent mud or dirt being tracked over the grouted surface. Apply a two inch (2") coat of waterproofed cement topping over the floor, joining the covered base with the finished wall cement plaster. Strike off topping to the desired level, then compact by rolling or tamping. Finish by floating with a wood float, followed by steel trowelling, just as the water sheen is beginning to disappear.

IN CASE WATER INTERFERES WITH THE WORK:

If there is a continual seepage through the walls, holes must be bored in the walls and tubes or small pipes inserted to concentrate the flow of water and relieve the pressure while the plaster coat is being applied. Caulk around pipes with oakum or lead wool. Drainage pipes should remain open until the waterproofed cement plaster coat has thoroughly set and is capable of resisting the pressure by its own adhesive strength, after which remove pipes and plug holes, covering them with waterproofed cement plaster.

CURING:

The finished surface must be protected from too rapid drying out by keeping moist for at least a week, to allow it to harden thoroughly and to prevent hair cracks. Sprinkle at frequent intervals with a hose, or cover with canvas or burlap, kept continually wet.

How to Waterproof New Basements

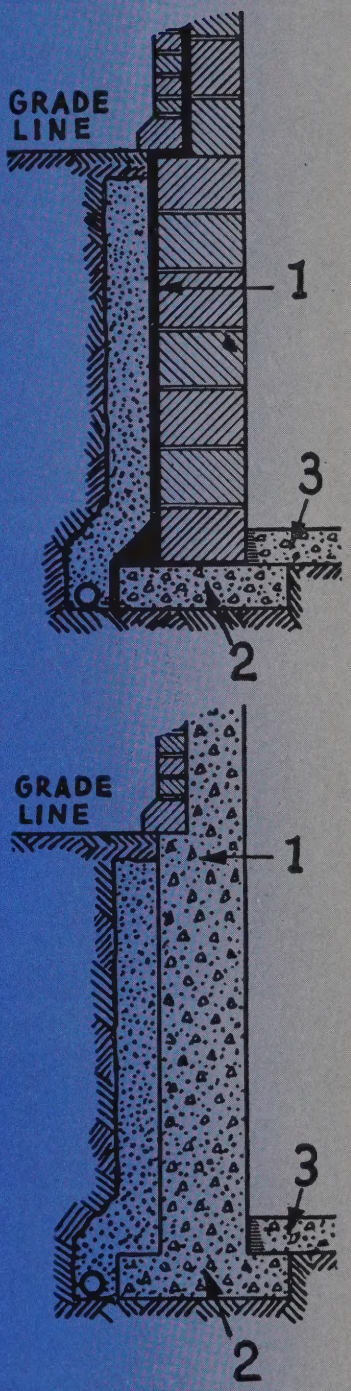
If you are about to build, insist that your contractor use Medusa Waterproofing in all concrete and in the plaster coating on the outside of the masonry basement walls whether they are made of brick, tile or concrete block. This waterproofing is very inexpensive, only a fraction of the cost of repairing a leaky basement later on, yet it assures a dry basement for the life of the house.

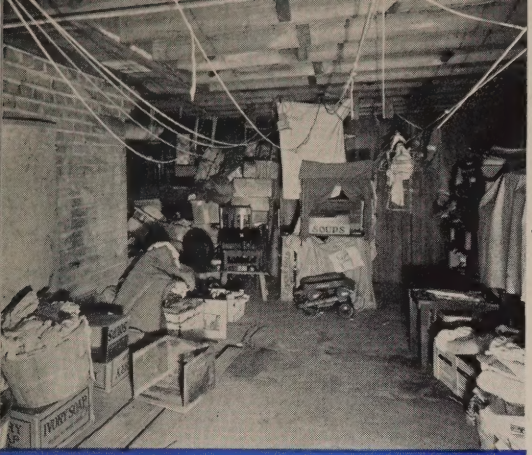
Masonry Construction of Concrete, Block, Tile or Brick Use Waterproofing in

1. A ¾-inch thick exterior plastering of basement walls.
2. Concrete footings.
3. A 4-inch thick concrete floor.

Poured Concrete Construction Use Medusa Waterproofing in

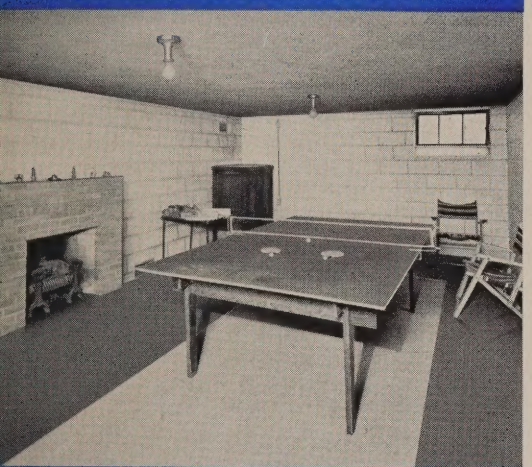
1. Poured basement walls.
2. Footings.
3. A 4-inch thick concrete floor.



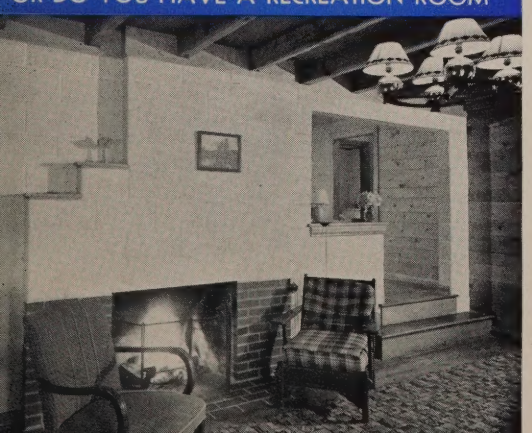


DOES YOUR BASEMENT LOOK LIKE THIS

OR IS IT NICELY PAINTED



OR DO YOU HAVE A RECREATION ROOM



NOW THE BASEMENT IS DRY

Let's Make It Beautiful

Now that your basement has been made dry, let's complete the job by making it beautiful—a liveable, useable part of the house. Paint the walls of the basement with Medusa Portland Cement Paint. This paint unlike non-water hardening paints, contains no glue, lime or casein or other material that can be affected by alkalies or water, causing the paint to dust, chip or peel. Medusa Paint has a cement base, that's the same material that is used in concrete, mortar, concrete block, etc. This cement base keys itself to the concrete or masonry surface, making a permanent, hard, cement-like finish. It can be applied to damp or dry walls, in fact in using this paint a wall must be first sprayed with water before the paint is applied.

Medusa Paint is inexpensive in first cost and mixes with water instead of expensive oils, turpentine or thinners. It is odorless and is very easy to apply with either a brush or spray. It requires no undercoater or surface treatment. Two coats of this paint make a beautiful, lasting finish on your basement walls. You can have your choice of black and white and the following beautiful colors: cream, ivory, pearl gray, blue, green, stone gray, Spanish buff and red.

Medusa Paint is also widely used for painting the exteriors of concrete, stucco and brick homes. Each year hundreds of swimming pools are painted with this paint. It cannot be used on basement floors.

Finish the Concrete Basement Floor With MEDUSA FLOOR COATING

The finishing touch to a beautiful basement is to paint the floors with Medusa Floor Coating. Anyone who has ever had experience in trying to paint concrete floors with ordinary paints, knows that the paint soon chalks or peels off due to the action of the alkalies and water. To offset this difficulty, use Medusa Floor Coating, a material that is alkali, moisture and abrasion resisting. Properly applied, it positively sticks to concrete floors. It can be had in black and white and these six beautiful colors: light gray, battleship gray, Chinese red, brown, red and green.

Write today for color chip folder on Medusa Floor Coating and on Medusa Portland Cement Paint.

THE 15 MEDUSA PRODUCTS

MEDUSA GRAY PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDUSA WATERPROOFED GRAY PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDUSA "MEDCO" HIGH EARLY STRENGTH CEMENT
MEDUSA WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDUSA WATERPROOFED WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDUSA STONESET CEMENT
MEDUSA BRIKSET CEMENT
MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT PAINT
MEDUSA FLOOR COATING
MEDUSA-LITE
MEDUSA-LITE PRIMARY COLORS
MEDUSA WATERPROOFING POWDER
MEDUSA CONCENTRATED WATERPROOFING PASTE
CRESCENT HYDRAULIC PAINT
MEDUSA WHITE TILE GROUT CEMENT

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

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